

The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK. NIGHT EDITION. TOPEKA, KANSAS, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1894. TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

PARCHED NEW YORK.

Western Part of the State is Literally Burning Up.

Crops Lost and Stock in Danger of Starvation.

GRASSHOPPERS THERE

Kansas a Land of Promise Compared With New York.

Creeks Dried Up While Fields Lie Burned and Blackened.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—Western New York is almost literally burning up. The drought is without precedent. Farmers mourn the loss of crops and fear havoc by fire and starvation of stock. Counties like Chautauqua and Erie have dairy interests of great magnitude, and are the chief sufferers, and unless rain comes speedily and copiously this entire end of the state will experience a financial loss which it can ill afford.

The bordering province of Ontario is similarly parched. The Associated Press has collected the following data regarding the effects of the drought from its correspondents.

Niagara Falls.—The long drought has left its visible imprint on the fields everywhere in Niagara county. In Middleport, Lockport, Brockport and other inland towns hay fields lie burned and blackened; crops have been dwarfed; fruit has deteriorated and trees are short of their foliage. Through the fruit section there has been a general attempt to overcome the ruin by artificial means.

Angelica.—The loss to Allegheny county will amount to many thousands of dollars; the yield of wheat is shrink from one-third to half, it is estimated, and it has been necessary to feed much of the half the dairies. Since August 10 the grasshopper plague has been alarming.

Hornellsville.—Serious damage has been done the pasture lands of Steuben and many farmers have been obliged to feed their cattle. This condition is aggravated by the scarcity of grasshoppers. Oats and buckwheat have been affected seriously and fields of the former have been cut before maturity to save them. The drought has ripened the potato prematurely and the yield will be small.

Jamestown.—Lake Chautauqua has fallen two and a half feet. The creek has shrunk to a rivulet and Stillwater creek is utterly dried up. Farmers hereabouts are carrying water many miles to feed their stock. Acres of pasture lands have been burned over and fires are raging in timber lands. Great damage is done to the dairy interest and a milk famine is feared.

Hamburg.—Farmers in Erie county who sell their milk and garden products to the city are downcast over the damage from the drought. Their loss will be incalculable. The soil near the lake suffers less than that on the eastern edge of the county, where the timber lands are dry and where sparks from passing trains have kindled the lifeless forest.

Batavia.—The first rain since July 21 fell night before last in Genesee county but not in sufficient quantity to quench the thirst of the soil. Pasture and potatoes are suffering.

CANADA ALSO BURNED UP.

Streams Supposed to be Everlasting are Dried Up.

TORONTO, Sept. 1.—Since August 1, but 36 inches of rain has fallen, the least since 1874. The western peninsula of Ontario, the garden spot of Canada is parched and burned. All along the north shore of Lake Ontario and nearly way to Montreal the drought is nearly as serious. Pastures are drying up and streams supposed to be everlasting have vanished.

The honey yield will be curtailed by the drying up of the buckwheat blossoms. In Middlesex and Essex counties the farmers are fighting destructive fires and news comes from Hensall, Huron county, that fire surrounds the village on every side and the whole population is defending it.

CURTIS IS HERE.

But He Came on a Late Train Today—His Reception.

Congressman Charles Curtis arrived home from Washington at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon on the Santa Fe and was received by a large and enthusiastic crowd of friends and neighbors.

The procession formed on the main avenue headed by the North Topeka marching clubs and the Dispatch band. The reception proper is now being held at the city park where speeches are being made.

HARRISON LOOKS WELL.

He Arrives in New York on His Way West.

New York, Sept. 1.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison arrived in this city today with his daughter, Mrs. McKee. They went to the Fifth avenue hotel. General Harrison, who had been spending some time at the Monmouth beach, looked as he felt well, and his statement that he felt in good health was borne out by his appearance.

He will remain in this city until Monday or Tuesday, then he will go west.

Clock Makers Strike.

New York, Sept. 1.—Over 1,500 clock makers went out on a strike in Brooklyn today against the task and piece work system. They want a ten-hour day and regular wages. Secretary Reichers of the Garment workers' union, says that 20,000 men and women might stop work in New York and Brooklyn soon.

Cleveland Fishes For Bass.

BUZZARDS Bay, Mass., Sept. 1.—President Cleveland and Actor Joseph Jefferson, spent the day and late into the evening yesterday, fishing for black bass at White Island pond, Wareham, and enjoyed a good catch.

SIX BLACKS SHOT.

Suspected Burners Taken From the Officers By a Mob and Killed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 1.—Information has been received here that six negro burners were taken from the custody of the sheriff at Millington last night and shot to death.

For a year or more the people of that part of the country have been kept in a continual state of excitement by acts of incendiarism. Burns and dwellings have been burned, and recently the buildings on the Millington fair grounds were destroyed. Suspicion pointed to Dan Hawkins, Robert Haynes, Warner Williams, Ed Hall, John Hayes and Graham White, and yesterday they were arrested near Kerville, in the western part of the county, by Deputy Sheriff Richard. They were taken to the city and lodged in jail. Later in the day the deputy started with his prisoners in a wagon for Millington, where they were to have a preliminary examination before a magistrate. The six negroes were chained together. About midnight, when the party was en route, a mob of fifty men armed with shot-guns, who killed all the prisoners and then remounted their horses, which were tied near by, and rode away in the darkness.

The lynchers were not masked, but the sheriff, being new to the section of the country, recognized none of them. An inquest was held on the bodies this morning, and the jury, which included two negroes, found that the prisoners had come to their death in the manner stated, "at the hands of persons unknown."

Sherriff J. A. McCarver, who was to have taken charge of his office today, will not do so until Monday. The outgoing sheriff, A. J. McLendon, will take the lynchings in hand. He will go to the scene of the crime this afternoon. McCarver, the new sheriff, is a man of a hardy and determined character, and the general opinion is that he will not fail to find out the lynchers and land them in jail.

Dan Hawkins was arrested a year ago with several others charged with the burning of barns and residences in the Kerville neighborhood. He was brought to trial and two of them sentenced to the penitentiary. They made a full confession and implicated Hawkins as the leader of the band of firebugs. Hawkins got a new trial, however, and after spending some months in jail was released a few weeks ago.

Since his release, Hawkins have recommenced and the Millington neighborhood as well as Kerville has suffered. Deputy Sheriff Richardson was employed to ferret out the incendiaries and with the assistance of a negro "spotter," he at length got evidence that resulted in the arrest of Hawkins and the other five negroes who were lynched.

About midnight yesterday the officer secured a two-horse wagon and a white man named R. T. Atchison to drive it. He loaded his prisoners into the vehicle, handcuffed and chained together and started for the city. As they reached Big creek two miles west of Millington, somebody in the woods by the roadside called out, "Don't try to cross there; the bridge is down—come this way."

Richardson got down, and taking the horses by the head led them into a path that opened in the direction from whence came the warning. It was dark in the woods, but suddenly Richardson saw two guns presented at his stomach and a stern voice said, "Throw up your hands."

"What does this mean?" demanded the officer.

"None of your business," was the reply, "throw them up." The officer obeyed. Then Atchison was ordered to get down and was placed under guard. The negro prisoners, divining the purpose of the unseen mob, attempted to leap from the wagon. A volley rang from forty or fifty guns and they fell back, wounded and dying. A dozen of the mob leaped into the wagon and threw them out. Volley after volley was poured into the struggling mass, and in a few moments all was still.

Hawkins' head was almost shot from his shoulders and some of the others were terribly mangled. The mob, after making sure that all six were dead, then mounted and rode away. Atchison then mounted one of the mules and hastened to Justice Hill's house at some distance away and notified him of the slaughter. The justice at once made ready to go to the spot and at daybreak was there with a jury of inquest, composed of five white men and two negroes, who rendered a verdict as above stated.

Judge Cooper of the criminal court summoned Deputy Sheriff Richardson before him today and questioned him closely concerning the lynching. The judge is prepared to issue bench warrants for the arrest of all parties to whom reasonable suspicion may point as being concerned in the crime.

35,000 WILL STRIKE.

The United Garment Workers of New York to Go Out.

New York, Sept. 1.—The World says: The United Garment workers, with a membership of 35,000 in this city, expect to order all its men on a strike soon. The 800 members of the finishers will go out today. They will demand a ten-hour work day and payment by the week. A mass meeting of cloak makers will be held tonight to consider whether 8,000 members shall strike for an advance of 25 cents per garment.

The Brooklyn tailors have demanded a ten-hour day and a schedule average of \$2 a day.

Don't Like Vicinity of New York.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Field in its yachting article says today, that Lord Dunraven and others who form the syndicate which will build a yachting challenge for the American cup, desire that the next contest for that much coveted cup should take place off Newport, R. I., instead of in the vicinity of New York, in order that the contesting yachts may avoid being harassed by ocean steamers.

Want 1,000 Miners to Work.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The Massillon coal operators association issued a circular today stating that 1,000 men are wanted immediately to go to work in the mines. They offer 60 cents a ton for mining on a 3 1/2 inch screen basis, and guarantee protection from violence to all miners coming here.

N. P. BANKS DEAD.

Passes Away at Waltham, Mass., This Morning.

He Lived Long and Held Many High Positions.

A NOTABLE CONTEST.

Elected Speaker of the House After Two Months Struggle.

The Funeral Will Take Place Tuesday Afternoon.

WALTHAM, Mass., Sept. 1.—Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, soldier and statesman, died at his home in this city shortly before 8 o'clock this morning, from brain trouble, after a long illness. For nearly two years the general has been suffering, but he was not taken seriously ill until about two weeks ago. Early this summer he began to fail mentally and was taken to the home of his daughter, the wife of the Rev. Paul Sterling, Mount Desert Island, Maine, for the summer. Three weeks ago his condition became more serious, and he was brought to his home here. He grew worse, and he was then taken to the McLean asylum at Somerville. He succumbed rapidly, and when he could not recognize members of his family it was decided by his physicians that nothing could be done for him, and yesterday he was conveyed to his home once more.

He began to sink rapidly, and at six o'clock last evening it was evident that the end was fast approaching. Mrs. Banks, with the general's daughter Maud and his niece, Miss Sybil Banks, were at his bedside constantly until his death. At midnight Mr. Banks became unconscious, and he slowly lost strength until the hour of his death.

The end came very quietly and those gathered about the bed of the dying general, were hardly aware when he passed away. The announcement of Gen. Banks' death the flags of the public buildings in the city were displayed at half mast, and on every side evidence of the respect in which the general is held is conspicuous.

The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon, under the direction of Mayor Warden and Col. Stevens. On Monday afternoon the body will be escorted to Ashbury Temple by a detail of the G. A. R., where it will lie in state Monday evening. On Tuesday afternoon at 1:45 brief services will be held at the residence, after which the body will remain in state at Ashbury temple, where the public services will be held.

Gen. Banks' Life. Nathaniel P. Banks was born in Waltham, Mass., January 30, 1816. His parents were operatives in a factory. He had no advantages but those afforded by the common school, and became a lover of books at an early day. His great venture before the public was in the capacity of newspaper editor in his native town, and he followed the same pursuit at Lowell. He studied law, but did not practice to any great extent.

In 1848 he was elected to the legislature of Massachusetts, serving two terms, and officiating for a time as speaker. He was chosen president of the convention held in 1858 for revising the constitution of Massachusetts, and was soon afterward elected a representative in congress, serving from 1853 to 1857, when he was elected governor of Massachusetts by a majority of 24,000.

During his second term in congress he was elected speaker of the house after a remarkable contest of two months and was elected on the 130th ballot. It is said that not one of his decisions was ever overruled by the house. He was elected governor of Massachusetts for a second term in 1858, and for a third term in 1859. During the rebellion of 1861-4, he served in the union army as a major general of volunteers, and saw much service in the field.

In 1863 he was elected a representative of Massachusetts to the thirty-ninth congress, in the place of D. W. Gooch, resigned, serving on the committee on the death of President Lincoln, and on rules, and as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs. He was also one of the representatives designated to attend the funeral of General Scott in 1866.

He was a delegate to the Philadelphia "Loyalists' convention" of 1866, and of the "soldiers' convention" held at Pittsburg, and was re-elected to the Fortieth, Forty-second and Forty-fourth congresses, serving on the most important committees. He was elected to the Forty-fifth congress. In 1879 he was appointed United States marshal for the district of Massachusetts, and was re-appointed in 1883.

HOTTEST IN 20 YEARS.

Chancellor Snow Says the Present August was the Warmest Since 1874.

LAWRENCE, Sept. 1.—The weather report of Chancellor Snow of Kansas University says that the past month was the warmest in the 26 years record, except that of 1874.

The warmest day was the 14th which reached 102.5 degrees, the average temperature was 78.37. The rainfall was .49 inches the lowest on the record with one exception. The total rainfall so far for 1894 is 18.45 inches, 5.17 inches below the average.

To Lower the Bicycle Record.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Charles E. Smith, the letter carrier who will attempt to lower the bicycle record from Chicago to New York, left the postoffice at 10 o'clock today. Smith carried a letter from Postmaster Harding to the postmaster at New York and was escorted to the city limits by a large delegation. The present record is eight days and eight hours.

W. H. Simpson, advertising manager of the Santa Fe, has issued a very tasty four page folder advertising the coming harvest excursions.

LABOR DAY.

How the Day Will Be Celebrated in Topeka.

The Labor Day celebration on Monday promises to be the biggest thing of the kind ever seen in Topeka. The arrangements are complete and the procession will move promptly at 9 o'clock from the corner of Tenth and Kansas avenue. It will march to the river and then counter-march to Tenth and disband.

As soon as the crowd reaches the park the sports will commence, and the various contests will be presided over by competent judges. Wm. Sullivan has been given charge of the ladies' contests and will select judges, who will agree upon the excellence of the bread, cakes and other articles for which prizes are offered. John Jenkins has been appointed a judge of the sports.

The stone masons have been given a place in the parade. Lincoln post drum corps will march in the first division. A new feature of the parade will be a bevy of little girls upon Shetland ponies. The Lincoln band has been given a place at the head of the third division. The Alhambra mandolin club will head the merchants' display in the parade.

In other particulars the arrangements are as already published.

The speaking will begin at 1:30, when David Overmyer will speak for the Democrats. He will be followed at 2:30 by Frank Foster, who will attempt to show why the laboring men should vote the Populist ticket. Gen. J. C. Caldwell will follow for the Republicans, and L. O. Pickering for the prohibitionists. Mrs. Laura M. Johns will represent the woman suffragists.

KILLED THE CASHIER.

Masked Men Rob the Bank at Tescott and Escape.

SALINA, Kans., Sept. 1.—Word has just been received that the bank at Tescott, fifteen miles north of here, was robbed this morning by four masked men, who boldly entered the bank, killed the cashier and carried away considerable money. Sheriff Anderson is organizing a posse to head them off, as the robbers started south after plundering the bank.

About 9:15 o'clock four masked men entered the bank and held up the cashier, shooting several times at him and drawing a knife compelled him to deliver to them \$1,000. They then backed out of the front door. Citizens shot at them with revolvers and it is thought that one of the robbers was hit.

John Swartz, a young man, stepped out in the street with a gun when the robbers turned and shot him through the groin. He was seriously wounded and may die.

Then the robbers mounted their horses which had been left at the lumber yard near by and hurried away. Poses from Tescott, Salina and other points started in pursuit and word has been received that the robbers were seen near Brookville at 1 o'clock. A farmer who was in the bank at the time of the robbery was made to give up his valuables and money.

Glass Ten to Resume Work.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—A general and immediate resumption of work in the window glass factories of the country is anticipated. Half a dozen firms have already accepted the worker's proposition, and according to Secretary Springer after the conference to be held here Monday other manufacturers will effect a settlement, whether the meeting has any result or not.

The O. H. Banner Case.

In the district court this afternoon Judge Hazen is listening to the argument of the O. H. Banner ice cream license case. City Attorney D. C. Tillotson represents the city in the case and Lawyers Larimer and Bird are looking after Mr. Banner's side of the case. Mr. Banner refuses to pay the city peddling license because he sells ice cream of his own manufacture.

Capt. Jack Crawford Lined.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Capt. Jack Crawford, the post scout, is attracting much attention in London. He has been taken up by the newspapers, and is becoming somewhat of a society lion. On Monday next, under the auspices of Canon Wilberforce, Capt. Crawford is to address an audience in the parish hall, Westminster.

Clifford Sold for \$25,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Clifford, the king of the Leigh and Rose string, was sold at Sheephead Bay today for \$25,000. The purchaser is R. L. Rose. The sale of the stable today is to wind up the partnership between Mr. Rose and Mr. Leigh.

Won't Affect the Cattle Market.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 1.—J. H. Nations, a leading cattle man of the southwest, says: "There are not enough cattle in northern Mexico that can be sent into the United States to affect the market."

Iowa's War Governor Dead.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Sept. 1.—Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa's war governor, died this afternoon. He had been gradually failing for some time. He was born December 20, 1813.

Troops Ordered to Batavia.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 1.—The government has ordered an additional reinforcement of 800 troops to be sent from Holland to Batavia during the month of September.

Dr. Brownfield who is giving open air concerts at West Sixth street at the edge of Potwin each evening is a Topeka physician, who holds a regular registration certificate issued last May. The doctor has a license from the city of Potwin. He says this license is two dollars more than the Topeka license. Dr. Brownfield says he will buy property here and make Topeka his home and headquarters and that he has relatives who are coming here from Olathe to locate.

Henry Pollard, a colored man living at 1022 Washington street, died yesterday afternoon of heart disease. He was a member of the Knights of Tabor and the lodge will conduct his funeral which will be held at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

NEW PARTY BORN.

The "National" Party Formed Today at Braddock, Pa.

Near the Cradle of the Original Republican Party.

DOWN WITH BONDS

Appears to Be the Party's Main Idea.

The Spoils System Also Must Go, They Say.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 1.—The new national party, to be called the "Nationalists," evolved from the brain of J. B. Corey, a coal operator of Braddock, was born today. Its birth was to be accompanied by a parade and barbecue.

The parade was a fizzle, but a larger crowd is expected at the barbecue, where there will be enough food to feed 5,000 persons. The convention was called to order in the picnic ground by Wm. Corey. The call for the formation of the new party reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, being deeply impressed with what seems to be the almost universal conviction of patriotic citizens, believe that the present financial distress, business depression, contempt of civil authority and anarchy prevailing throughout this country can be attributed to nothing so much as to the partisan abuse of our municipal state and national offices; and we believe that if these abuses are continued they will inevitably result in the breaking down of our entire civil government."

"In support of this statement we point to the straits in which our representatives in congress find themselves, that of putting unborn American children under bonds to meet the enormous cost of our general government, which has increased from \$80,000,000 in the year 1860, to \$500,000,000 in 1894, while the population has only doubled. We protest that the creating of an official aristocracy, by our legislators and congressmen voting themselves and their political henchmen higher salaries than are paid in any other government, and the public offices, is not only contrary to the spirit of our Democratic institutions and opposed to our Republican system of government, but is putting upon the industries of the American people greater burdens than our national resources will stand; thirty years will see the American people compelled to repudiate the bonds now being issued to meet the current expenses of the day."

"Realizing that a radical change in political parties is absolutely necessary, and that a higher type of patriotism than at present prevails must be found, we hereby call upon the government to the original intention of its framers, viz: 'A government of the people, by the people and for the people,' we invite all patriotic citizens to meet in an informal mass convention to be held at Braddock's Field, Pa., to consult as to the best means of restoring to one term, and with a view of terminating the abuses so woefully apparent in our civil government."

"We respectfully set forth that the experience of the American people, under the 'political spoils' system is such that our opinion is that the government of a new party far as practical, the honors of, and not the spoils from, offices should be the incentive of office seeking."

"That the platform of the new party should be based upon a reduction in the number of our national and state offices to the lowest possible number, and abolishing offices maintained as a means or 'political reward.' That the members of congress should be reduced to one-fourth of the present number; that the United States senate should be reduced to one-half; and the senators to be elected by the people. That the presidential office should be limited to one term, and the number of members in our state legislatures reduced to one-fourth the present number. That the salaries of all public officials should be reduced to what they were before the days of the 'salary grab' and 'back-pay' stock' congress. That all questions of tariff, finance and laws governing the civil and business relations of the people should be taken out of politics and relegated to the law-making power."

Names of many prominent citizens of Pittsburg were signed to the call.

TORPEDO GUNS TESTED.

New Guns For the Government More Than Satisfactory.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The testing of the pneumatic torpedo guns at Sandy Hook was to have been concluded today. When the eight inch one was to have been tested, owing to the fog which prevailed it was rendered impossible to discharge the gun as at its range, 5,900 yards, everything was invisible.

Major Phipps and Captain Heath of the board of ordnance of the proving grounds, tested the training, elevation and depression of the gun, both by hand and electricity. The requirements of the United States government specifications were more than complied with, the time for each operation being considerably inside that allowed.

Major Phipps and Captain Heath expressed their satisfaction with the result of all the trials made. To test the fuse, a 15-inch torpedo, a block with fuse was fired from one of the large guns, when picked up and examined it was shown to have acted admirably.

Among those who were present was Post Captain Martwago, of the Russian legation at Washington, who carefully examined the gun and was pleased with their working. It was stated that no eight-inch guns will be manufactured in the future, as the fifteen inch gun is capable of discharging all the different sizes of projectiles used.

THINKS HE IS BRECK.

The Young Man's Family Naturally Wants It Kept Secret.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—Thomas L. Martin, a well known young lawyer, who is a brother of State Senator Martin, has been committed to the Central Insane asylum. He has some very peculiar hallucinations. He believes that he is Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, and claims to have lost his voice making speeches in the Ashland district. He says he is the best lawyer in Louisville, and has all the practice.

None of the other attorneys, according to his story, has any practice whatever. Last night he made speech after speech in imaginary cases, and completely exhausted himself. His family have tried in every way to keep the matter a secret. He became so violent on Monday night that his doctor took him to Central police station and was at his work and the excruciating matter from the newspapers, the doctor took his patient to the river, where he has since been confined in a steamer. He was so violent he had to be tied. Mr. Martin's mental derangement is attributed to the death of the ex-servant of tobacco. He is 34 years old.

LIGHT SHOWERS.

Kansas Will Have No General Rain Soon, Says Mr. Jennings.

Sergeant Jennings of the United States signal service, says this afternoon: "The indications are that there will be local showers in Kansas this evening but no general rains. There is a great change in the condition of the atmosphere, and there is moisture in the air. There will probably be places in the state where the showers will collect and a heavy rain will be the result."

The barometer has fallen one-tenth of an inch since ten o'clock which would indicate that the elements are somewhat disturbed. The rain at noon was not sufficient to lay the dust thoroughly on the dirt streets but there was a heavy rain southeast of the city.

The thermometer has cut up all sorts of queer capers today. At 11 o'clock it indicated 90 degrees and when the shower came it tumbled to 80. At 2 o'clock it was trying vainly to get back and had reached 88.

K. P. PRIZES.

Girard, Kansas, Gets Second Prize in the Division Drill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The drill prizes for the competing divisions of the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias were awarded by the judges today. The ten prizes for division drills were awarded as follows:

First—Hastings of Hastings, Mich. Second—Parkersburg, No. 18, of Parkersburg, W. Va. Third—John Barnhart, division of Eau Claire, Wis. Fourth—Mystic, No. 13, of Girard, Kas. Fifth—New Albany No. 5, of New Albany, Ind. Sixth—Yellow Cross No. 85, of Alliance, Ohio. Seventh—Provest No. 1, of Kansas City, Mo. Eighth—Terre Haute No. 3, of Terre Haute, Ind. Ninth—Lilly No. 16, of Radcliffe, Iowa. Tenth—Indianapolis No. 56, of Indianapolis, Ind.

The cavalry drill prize was won by the D. D. Burnes Hussars of St. Joseph, Mo., and the battalion drill by the First battalion of the First regiment of Indiana, who were without competitors.

The awards were announced by Gen. Canham as soon as the judges had reached their decision, although the presentation of prizes does not take place until 5 o'clock. Considerable disappointment was manifested because the local prize had not raised the full amount of prize money.

The prizes offered aggregate \$3,200, but only \$3,000 cash was secured. Checks will probably be given for the balance and an effort made to raise it within twenty days.

This is the last day of the encampment. The flags will be lowered from Camp Washington tonight. Knights have been leaving the city for their homes for three days and tents are comparatively deserted today.

BOOKMAKING.

The first books printed from types faced with copper came from the press in 1850.

Stereotyping in the main, according to the present method, was invented in 1779 by Tillich.

In B. C. 407 the price of wooden account books for merchants' use was a drachma each, about 19 cents.

A bookseller's trust was formed in London as early as 1839 for the purpose of crushing out the small book dealers.

The first printed and illustrated work on natural history was a "Herbarium," by Schaeffer, in 1484. It had wood cuts of 250 plants.

The word book comes to us from the Saxons, meaning beech, because the Saxons usually wrote either on beech boards or on bark.

When many copies of any book were required during the days of manuscript, all the scribes in a monastery were assembled and wrote from the dictation of a reader.

Logographic printing, the most common words being cast in one piece, was attempted for books in 1783, but soon abandoned, not being so convenient as the single letters.

In Ireland and Scotland during the seventh and eighth centuries the scribe, a book writer, was held in such esteem that the fine for killing him was as heavy as that for killing the life of a bishop.

Gutenberg's Bibles were sold in loose sheets, and each purchaser selected for himself the style and amount of hand illumination he wanted, the kind of binding and the number of clasps and bosses he was willing to pay for.

Go to Hopkins' tonight, and hear the Alhambra music.